THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 25, 1857.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN. For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henselmon, residence 409 K street.
For Georgetown, (The Embodyment.)
For Sixth Ward, George T. Dykes.
For Fifth and Seventh Wards, MORTIMER SHALL

HENRY BOYER, Agent for Alexandria.

PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUB-MURDERS, SUICIDES, ASSAULTS, BUR-GLARIES, AND LARCENIES, AND ACCI-DENTS OF ALL SORTS, FORM A GLOWING CHAPTER IN THE RECORDS OF THE DAY. [N. Y. Correspondence Nat. Intel.

"THE RECORDS OF CRIME ARE BLACK BROUGH THE PAST WEEK-NO LESS THAN SEVEN CASES OF MANSLAUGHTER AND HEARTLESS CASE OF INPANTICIDE."

" NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO BANKS HAVE SUSPENDED.

"MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN AND THIS WINTER."

" DESTITUTION AND DISTRESS STARE US

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF "A MODEL RI PUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE. "We, of the old Republican party, used to institutions when they maintained that the people were their own worst enemies. But the rapid growth of crime, and the defiance of law and or der which have recently written the annals of our free country in blood, would go a good way to prove that there was more truth in the imputed Federal dogma than was conceded by their political adversaries. Pitched battles with fire-arms now take place in our cities, not only in the darkness of night, when ruffianism was wont to cloak its crimes, but in open day, among citizens of the same town, and without any rational cause that would justify even a fair round of boxing. The elled freedom of elections, heretofore the boast of our country, is suppressed by armed mobs, and a man now advances to the polls to give his vote at the hazard of his life.—Nat. Int.

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL RE PUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

"The city of Washington was on Saturday night the scene of riot, bloodshed, and pillage. Hundreds of armed ruffians held possession of the streets, and fire-arms were heard in various quan ters. It is difficult to learn the particular deeds of the night, or the persons by whom they were enacted; for the ruffians operate in clans, and those class are protected and fostered in their organized capacity by the Corporation itself .-

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF FOREIGNERS-BY THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING

"THE TIMES IN NEW YORK.—The unemployed and hungry are holding open-air meetings, demanding what they call their rights. THANK GOD! NO NATIVE BORN AMERICANS ARE YET OF THE SAME OPINION AS TO THEIR RIGHTS, BECAUSE TO BE OF THAT OPIN-ION ARGUES ONE TO HOLD TO THE DOC-TRINES OF DANTON, ROBESPIERRE, AND THE QUITE AS DANGEROUS SOCIALISTS OF LATER TIMES. THEY TALK IN THEIR FIERCE APPEALS OF 'GOVERNING CLASSES' IN THIS COUNTRY, WHICH PROVES THAT BLE OF APPRECIATING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF OUR GOVERNMENT. THAT THEY ARE AMONG US, BUT NOT OF US."- Washington Evening Star, November

DAGUERREOTYPE OF "THE FEDERAL CITY" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

We have nothing to regret but the brawls and acts of violence which have of late tarnished the reputation of the Federal City by the gangs of rowdies who nightly infest our streets. They have, step by step, grown bolder and more defiant until they now trample the laws under foot with out the slightest apprehension. Continued immunity from punishment always invites the repetition of offences. The insubordinate spirits in this city have become more reckless, and their viola-tions of order and the public peace more glaring.— Washington Union.

PORTRAIT OF A CITY UNDER DEMO-CRATIC RULE

"The records of crime are never deficient in materials for the horrible. Shooting, stabbing, and garroting, are among the every-day occurrences; yet it is a rare thing to hear that the shedding of blood has been expiated by blood.

"Bone and muscle seem to be popular qualifi-cations for places of trust under the City Government. Street Commissioner Conover has ap pointed Tom Hyer to be superintendent of lands and places, and other pogilists have been selected for conspicuous stations. It may all be well enough if the 'huge paws' could be judiciously used upon the heads of the rowdies who carry deadly weapons in all parts of the city."-N. Y. Correspondent National Intelligencer.

MATORALTY OF NEW YORK.-The committee who presented the name of Daniel F. Tieman as the "people's candidate" for the Mayoralty ex-press great confidence that the elections of one whose long life of industry, integrity, and public usefulness is a guarantee that so far as an honest executive officer can restore the prostrate character, of the oppressed city to its former high reputation will accomplish an object dear to every inhabitant of this great metropolis." We may therefore expect, notwithstanding the prestige which a Democratic nomination carries with it, that the contest will be a more close and an animated one than has occurred here for many years. Mr. Tieman has accepted the nomine tion.-N. Y. Cor. Nat. Intel

Flour has fallen in the last three months from \$7 to less than \$5 per barrel.-- 15.

WHAT AN OLD HUSBAND IS WORTH .- In the cir cuit court of Bedford courty, Virginia, last week, Miss Elmira W. Wingfield obtained a verdict of marriage contract. The lady is about thirty-four and the gentleman about eighty. This was the second trial of the case; a former jury having given a verdict of \$350 for the plaintiff, which was set aside on motion of the defendant.—Har risburg (Pa.) Telegraph.

He who studies only man, will get the body ithout the soul; he who studies only books, will get the soul without the body. We's course, he too would be made to feel

We have had so much of three years past that we have become almost nauseated with the name. But there seems to be an infatuation in those connected with that Territory, which drives them on, blindfolded. Reason and moderation, good sense, justice, and the disposition to do as they would be done by, have been discarded, it would appear; from her soil, and in their place passion, rage, and hatred, envy, malice, injustice, the right

of might, and all other bad feelings, bad motives, and bad actions substituted. That a very large portion of the people of the United States, at the North, we are warranted in saving, full four-fifths, condemned the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. is a

fact too well known to need proof; that the Northern Democracy have been, to a great degree reconciled to that act, or induced to give up opposition to it, is also well known. But what was it that induced them to cease their opposition, and to stand up in support of the Cincinnati nomination? It was the assurance, and the very plausible position taken, that WILL BE THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT this act established "popular sovereignty" alias "squatter sovereignty," in that Territory; that it gave to the people of Kansas the exclusive right to manage their own affairs in their own way, which induced the Democracy to sustain it. Mr. Buchanan, in his letter accepting the nomination for President, referring to the act, says, it "has simply declared that charge the Federalists with infidelity to our free the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits." The Democracy were made to believe this, and that the people of Kansas would, in the fullest manner, and without restraint or shackle, have the right, and be permitted of

course to exercise it, to make just such a constitution as to them should seem best. The idea inculcated by the leaders of the party, and imbibed by the rank and file was, that the will of the majority of the people of Kansas should control its destinies; that whenever a constitution should be framed, it should-not one article or two articles of it, but the whole of it, be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. This idea and nothing but this reconciled the North-

ern Democracy to the Kansas-Nebraska Act,

and kept them from leaving their party. It is well known that a large majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to permitting slavery to exist in the Territory. This fact needs no proof, it is admitted by all. It is known too that a majority of the convention which has lately framed a constitution, was in favor of establishing slavery; that consequently, they did not fairly represent the people. But the strongest assurances were given that whatever constitution they should form, should be submitted-not a part of it, but the whole-to the people for their approval or rejection; and it was this assurance that induced

hem to permit the convention to proceed. For giving this assurance, Governor Walker was severely blamed by a large portion of the Southern Democracy, but was defended by the Union, the Richmond Enquirer, and other leading papers, and sustained by the President and his Cabinet.

In the instructions given to Mr. Walker by the President, on proceeding to Kansas, is the following language:

a convention elected for that purpose] shall be cubmitted to the people, they must be protected in the exercise of the right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence." Nor, of course, must it be prevented by fraud, or trick, or manœuvre, or chicanery.

Following the letter and spirit of these in tructions from the President, Governor Walcer said in his Inaugural Address to the people of Kansas, "I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the convention submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election e fairly at 1 justly conducted, the constitution will be, and ought to be rejected by Con-

In his speech at Topeka, the Governor said That constitution [the one to be formed by the convention] they will or they will not submit to the vote of the majority of the then actual resident settlers of Kansas. If they do not thus submit it, I will join you, fellow-citizens, in lawful opposition to their course. [Cries of "good," and cheers.] And I cannot loubt, gentlemen, that one higher than I, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, will join you in opposition.

But, gentlemen, for myself, I cannot doubt hat that convention will submit such an instrument [not one section of it] as they may frame for the adoption or rejection of the whole people of Kansas, to all who now are or then may be actual bons fide resident settlers of the Territory of Kansas. * * * * I

do not entertain a doubt but that that convention will submit to the whole of the then bona fide settlers of Kansas the determination for themselves, by an actual majority of the whole people, whether they shall adopt or reject that constitution. If they reject it there is an end of that convention.

We see by this language of Governor Walker to the people of Kansas, that he not only pledged himself to them that the constitution to be formed should be submitted to them, entire, for their approval or rejection, but he also pledged the Chief Magistrate of the Union to the same; and that if not thus submitted to them, both he and that Chief Magistrate would join them in lawful opposition to it.

This pledge was given openly and publicly: it was known to have been given by Mr. Buchanan, for whom he had thus spoken. Did Mr. Buchanan disavow this pledge, made for him? \$97,000 damages from Wm. Stein for breach of Did he declare that it was made without authority, or that he would not abide by it; far

otherwise, as we shall show. Governor Walker, as we have before said, was assailed by a portion of the Democrats of the South, for advocating the submission of the constitution when made to the people of Kansas, and it was more than intimated that if Mr. Buchanan did not disavow Governor

THE NEW PHASE OF KANSAS their hostility. Did he do so? No. On the contrary, the Union, the organ of the Government, took up the cudgel in defence of Gov-ernor Walker, and justified his course. "The constitution of Kansas," said the Union,
"must come from the PEOPLE of Kansas.
Other power to make such an instrument
there is none under Heaven.

When there is no serious dispute upon the constitution, either in the convention or among the people, the power of the delegates alone may put it in operation. But such is not the case in Kansas.

Under these circumstances there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly and without doubt the will of the people in any way except by their own direct expression of it at the polls. A constitution not subjected to that test, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its op-ponents to be any thing but A FRAUD.

"A plausible color might be given to this as sertion by the argument that the members of the Convention could have no motive for refusing to submit their work to their constituents, except a consciousness that the majority would condemn it. We confess that we should find some difficulty in answering this. What other motive could they

We do most devoutly believe, unless the con we do most devoutly believe, unless the con-stitution of Kansas be submitted to a direct vote of the people, the unhappy controversy which has heretofore raged in that Territory will be pro-longed for an indefinite time to come. We are equally well convinced that the will of the ma-justic whether it he few accounts of the maequally well convinced that the win of the last jority, whether it be for or against slavery, will finally triumph, though it may be after years of strife, disastrous to the best interests of the country, and dangerous, it may be, to the peace and safe y of the whole Union.

"We think, for these reasons, that Governor we the same the country is the same that the country is the same than the country is the same than the country is the same that the country is the same than t

Walker, in advocating a submission of the consti-tution to a vote of the people, acted with wisdom and justice, and followed the only line of policy which promises to settle this vexed question either rightly or satisfactorily."

As this is the language of Mr. Buchanan's Organ, in his presence, and with the sanction of his silence, it is his own. He therefore stands pledged, solemnly and emphatically pledged to the people of Kansas that what ever constitution should be formed by the convention should be submitted to them, full and entire in all its parts for their approval or rejection, or that he would join them in opposition to it. Will he fulfil his pledge by doing so, or will he forfeit his word.

But what says Governor Wise, Mr. Buchanan's particular friend, in his late letter defending him against the attacks made upon him on account of Governor Walker's course in Kansas, and advocating the submitting of the constitution to the people of that Territory

for their ratification or rejection? Hear him for their ratification or rejection? Hear him.

"That the people shall, of right, judge for themselves at the polls of their own organic law, unless they expressly authorize agents to make and to adopt a constitution for them, is a principle for which, as a member of the last Convention of Virginia, I would have contended as strenuously as I did for any other principle of popular savereignty or of self-government. There was no such authority delegated by the people to the Convention of Kansas.

"If a maiority do not approve of the constitution they

jority do not approve of the constitution they may organize another Convention immediately, and adopt any republican form, after they are once a State, without submitting it at all to Congress. The question now is then, not whether Congress should adopt or reject the constitution of Kansas, submitted to the popular vote or not. but whether it ought not to be submitted to the people before it is submitted to Congress? Which is the better policy for the pro-slavery party to pursue, to submit the constitution at once to the people, and have an end of the agitation, or to continue the shricks for freedom awhile longer? If a majority of the legal voters are opposed to the plan of government proposed by the Convention, their voices ought to prevail; a constitutional form ought not to be imposed upon them, and cannot be but for a day, and their sovereign power ought not to be statched away from them, even for a moment. If Congress should aid and abet a Convention in doing so, would not Congress be intervening against non-intervention? And if a majority is in favor of the form proposed they will prevail, and the controversy will end. If strict impartiality, justice, and fairness are ob-served the people will not be inceused; but if a minority shall abuse the adventitious advantage of an organized Convention to send their constitu-tion to Congress without first submitting it to the tion to Congress without first submitting it to the people, they will be goaded by indignation to acts of violence, they will tear the constitution into tatters and trample it into the dust, and upbraid the pro-slavery party with a willingness and an attempt to rale per fas aut nefas, and they will organize more stringently, doubtless, against slavery than they would ever have done at first."

Defending Governor Walker, Governor Wise "And, instead of meaning to dictate or to threaten, his very words quoted may have meant simply to remind the Convention that their work was to be submitted to a body, Congress, which had solemnly settled the principle that the PROPLE of the Territory were to adopt or reject their civi institutions for themselves, without intersention

The italics and capitals are Mr. Wise's own, ot ours.

Governor Wise uses strong language, as he isually does; mark this: "If a minority shall abuse the adventitious advantage of an organized Convention to send their constitution o Congress without first submitting it to the people, they will be goaded by indignation to acts of violence, THEY WILL TEAR THE CONSTITU-TION INTO TATTERS AND TRAMPLE IT INTO THE DUST."

Have we not shown that Mr. Buchanan wa solemnly pledged to the people of Kansas that whatever Constitution the Convention should form, should be submitted to them for their approval or rejection? Surely this fact is made

as clear as light. Louisville, November 18.—Gus, Coleman LOUISVILLE, November 18.—Gus. Coleman, formerly of Maysville, who killed a man in Vicksburg two months ago, entered Hapwood's hat store in this city yesterday, and demanded a hat on credit. Being refused, he departed, and tried ineffectually to borrow a pistol. He then purchased a knife, returned to the store, and brutally murdered Mr. Hapwood. The affair created intense avaitance.

affair created intense excitem Will the murderer be punished? The prob ability is that he will not. Crime walks the street with unblushing front, and the assassi tweaks justice by the nose, defies the Judge laughs in derision at the Sheriff, and plays th here with the rabble.

On Saturday last, the Lynchburg Virginian put lished no less than fifteen marriages—all occurring in that part of the State. This does not look much like hard times. Assuredly not. Keep the ball in motion, boys—Christmas is coming. Let it be a merry one.—Bedford (Va.) Sentinel.

This is the way to economise; one bed in stead of two; and one person instead of two because "the twain shall be one."

Smart says that a fine woman is like a le

True politemess is perfect case and freedor

To the members of the Thirty-fifth Congress and that portion of the inhabitants of the city who are anxious to preserve the lives of our citizens and the peace of our city. That life and property are no longer safe in our city is beyond the shadow of a doubt; and that our city is wholly at the mercy of an organized band of armed lawless ruffians is

This club numbers from three to four hun dred, and is composed of outlaws, who have fled from other cities to escape the punishment due to their crimes; of our own citizens ome of whom hold position and place under the General and City Governments; and of the sons of a number of our most reputable citizens. We have the names of the most of them, and we are determined to spread them before the world.

That our City Government is utterly pow erless is proven by the outrages which daily and nightly occur in our midst; and we charge that men who are paid from our city reasury, and to whom we should look as our guardians and protectors, are in collusion with and countenance these desperadoes in their deeds of robbery and murder, and in numerous instances are actual participators with them in their lawlessness and crime.

We appeal to the Representatives of the eople, who will assemble on the first Mond y in December next, to take immediate action in our behalf; and in the mean time we call upon the citizens, who have any regard for the preservation of the peace and the future character of the metropolis of the nation, to organize and take the government of the city n their own hands, and drive these murderers from our midst, or visit them with the nost summary punishment.

We have no confidence in our Mayor, his olice, or our criminal judiciary; and our public prints fail to publish the facts in regard o these outbreaks, but are mere one-sided jesuitical statements, suppressing the truth, misrepresenting facts, and influenced by parisan zeal and malignant hatred.

KANSAS.

As the doings of the late convention to form constitution in Kansas have already created schism in the dominant party of the country, we deem it proper to lay before our readers the views and language of some of the most ninent papers of that party on each side. Below is an article from the Philadelphia Press, (Mr. Forney's paper,) which is a leadng one at the North, and which speaks out n plain and somewhat indignant terms of the doings of the convention, which it designates as "a mere trick."

"We publish this morning the schedule adopted ary to what we conceive to be the true intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the resolutions of the Cincinnati Platform, the Inau-gural Address of Mr. Buchanan, the recommendagural Aldress of Mr. Buchalan, the recommenda-tions of Governor Walker, the pledges of many of the members of that Convention, the general expectations of the country, and in defiance of the true principles of liberal democratic govern-ment, that body has refused to submit its work fairly to the citizens of Kansas. There is no honrainly to the citizens of Kansas. There is no non-est submission of the new constitution to the action of the people. It is provided that they may vote for "the constitution with slavery," or for "the constitution without slavery," but they annot vote against the constitution, no matter how much they may be opposed to its provisions. They are not allowed an opportunity of saying whether they do or do not desire the document framed by this Convention to be their fundathey are entitled by every consideration of justice and right. The proposed election is in a less complete and more offensive form than that by complete and more offensive form than that be which Louis Napoleon obtained the confirmation which Louis Napoleon obtained the construction of his assumption of the position of Emperor from the French people. While he refused to give them an opportunity to vote for such candidates as they preferred, he still submitted the proposias they preferred, he still submitted the proposi-tion whether he should or should not be placed upon the throne. He at least gave them a chance to vote him down if they desired to do so. This right the Kansas Constitutional Convention has refused to the people of that Territory. The pervading idea of democratic government is, that all public representatives and officials are mere servants, whose highest duty is to guard the interests and carry out the will of a higher power that of the people the only true soversigns. -that of the people, the only true sovereigns The Convention has acted as though it was the The Convention has acted as though it was the master instead of the servant—as though it was determined to fasten and make binding its action upon its constituency. This strange and unjust proceeding necessitates the conviction that it was afraid of popular condemnation, afraid to trust its work to the free action of the people—afraid to do its duty, and to place the power of final judg ment upon its proceedings where it belonged, it the bands of those most deeply interested in them. If the constitution suits a majority of the people of Kansas, they would vote for it in any event, and it would become their fundaments law. If it does not conform to the views and requirements of a majority of the citizens of Kansas, they should have an opportunity of voting against it. This proposition seems so clear that we are surprised that it should be questioned in any quarter. Even the Convention was not alto gether destitute of some idea of the justice of this principle, for it proposes to leave the people to principle, for it proposes to leave the people to say whether they are to have the constitution with or without slavery. What right had it to limit the power of the people to action upon merely one question, and to confine their judgment even upon that by narrow boundaries? The whole power belonged to the citizens of that Territory. There was no warrant for dividing it, and we can conceivo no just and proper reason for thus dwarfing their sovereignty. The whole affair wears the aspect of a mere trick, an unworthy expedient, which should meet with no favor. There are other features of this schedule of an extraordinary character, but we shall not comment extraordinary character, but we shall not commupon them now. We regret and deplore action of the Convention, and, considering in how slight a degree it represented the whole body of the people of the Territory, are greatly disappointed that it did not magnanimously crown its labors by submitting them fully and fairly to all its citizons, and thus have closed forever the mouths of those who have clamored so loudly against the Democratic party on the score of leged frauds in Kansas, and brought the exciting against the Democratic party on the score of alleged frauds in Kansas, and brought the exciting drama of its Territorial difficulties to a final close."

THE BOOUS KANSAS POLL BOOK .- Among the names copied into the poll book of the Oxford precinct, Kansas, from Williams' Cincinnati Directory, at the late Territorial election. s the name of Salmon P. Chase, Governor of

LYNCH LAW IN ENGLAND .- A fine, buxo Church, Manchester, England, recently, te a cripple, aged 28, who propels himself along the pavement with his hands, his legs and body being carried by a stage on four wheels. As soon as the marriage ceremony was per-formed, and the parties had left the cab, a mob of several hundred people followed, who dragged out the bride and her maid, who were

THE PUBLIC PLUNDERERS.

is stated that pending the election by Conative organization of the Government, an individual connected with the press made pro nises to seven members as agents, that in the event of the election of said party, the sum of \$5,000 should be deposited for their use in a particular bank. The party was elected, but the funds were not forthcoming. The man of the press called on the party elect, who referred him to another certain individual of the press but still the funds did not come forth.

Now it is said that all the parties referre was alone, but that he would not do so if Miss W. o were engaged in a matter of bribery, and that the "States" has all the facts in the case. Can you tell, Mr. Editor, why he does not

He has printed some matter concerning th public printing; it is said he might tell something concerning the book-binding, too, and may be about the connexion of newspape clerks and auctioneers, and printers and others. in a manner not very reputable, with public

Out with it, Mr. States!

AN ENCOURAGING MOVEMENT. Mayor Wood, who won so much praise at ne commencement of his mayoralty by the energy and capacity he then exhibited, has lately pandered so openly and shamefully to the rabble of New York, in order to obtain their "sweet voices," that he has not only disgusted, but alarmed, such as have property to be protected. In consequence of his shame less demagogueism, a large public meeting was held, with a view to sustain Mr. Tieman, who had been previously nominated as the people's candidate for mayor, in opposition to Mr. Wood. Prominent in this movement were such men as William F. Havemeyer, a Democrat, and formerly Mayor, Peletiah Perit, Frederick De Peyster, and other leading merchants. Mr. Cooley, who had been nominated by the Americans, announced his declination, and thus all obstacles were removed in the way of a union of such as prefer the public good, peace, order, and security, to the success of any party whatever, except the party of "law and order."

But the foreign and native born rowdies aided and marshaled on by Tammany Hall, laugh at the idea of being beaten; and the "Irish-American" says that Wood's majority will be the largest ever given in that city. It bases its calculation upon the number of foreign voters in the city and those that may in the mean time be naturalized. It says, with impudent assurance:

"In addition to the large number of adopte citizens who, almost without exception, voted for him last year, over two thousand have been natur-alized since the present canvass commenced, and of these it is not too much to say he will receive

As to the Irish of course this will be the case; but there will be some thousands of Germans, Scotch, French, and Swiss, who have property, are conservative in their views, in favor of law, order, an I security, and will not be found herding with Tammany Hall and the Irish, but uniting with the sober, substantial American citizens; and we look forward, therefore, with strong hopes of their

A UNITED STATES BANK.

General Jackson's plan of a United States Bank, such as he said he was prepared to recommend, had he been called upon by Contion, has been published by his intimate and confidential friend, William B. Lewis, of Nashville, Tennessee. There appears to be some thing in it worthy of consideration.

The steam frigate Niagara, which went England to assist in laying down the oceanic telegraph cable, has arrived at New York.

Land, in some parts of London, has been sold at the rate of one million pounds sterling the acre-\$5,000,000! This beats "corner lots" at the west.

The fact was announced some days since of the determination of the wife of Mr. James O. Brayman, lately sentenced to the State pris for the post office robbery in Chicago, to accompany her husband to Alton, and to remain there during his term of imprisonment. The resolve of Mrs. Brayman is a noble one, and the sympathy of every generous and feel-ing heart will be with her. A similar case has recently occurred in Loraine county, Ohio. A man named Horace Fleming was sentenced to the penitentiary for larceny; his wife, Mary Jane Fleming, immediately made an attempt to set fire to her house, delivered berself up, and pleaded guilty of arson; she did this for the purpose of sharing her hus-

and's captivity. In connexion with these instances of wo man's devotion, we may mention the singular fact, communicated to us by a State prison inspector of long experience, that during his term of office only one husband of a prisoner ever called at the prison to see his wife. There are, of course, many married women confined for crime; but their husbands invariably desert them in their trouble. On the other hand, a large majority of the married male prisoners are visited constantly and condoled with by their sorrowing wives. And yet how many of these poor women have suffered harshness and brutality at the hands of their criminal busbands!-Albany Statesman.

ALARMING DEVELOPMENTS. -It is now pretty well ascertained that the recent frequent and cold-blooded assassinations in New York have been committed by those who belong to a cargo of Spanish convicts and disbanded soldiers, who about a month ago were let loose on our shores from the brig "Emile." It is certain the atrocities of the last few weeks were committed by no common desperadoes. It is not the least deplorable feature of the business that these desperate character will be found at the polls contending with nativeborn, respectable, responsible electors for the mastery in the government of the city, and Need we not an American party?-Albany Statesman.

General Wm. S. Haskell, who was placed the Kentucky Insane Asylum a few weeks since, has been restored, and was announced to lecture in the Odd Fellows' Hall, at Lexington, Kentucky, last evening.

A rumor is current in London that Mr. Russel, the bistorian of the Crimean war, is about to start at once for India, acting as representa tive of the Times with the army, and transmitt ng letters to that journal by every mail.

of the m called yesterday afternoon to see n Mrs. Thomas, the wife of a man named Joachin Thomas, a native of Manilla, (all foreigners,) and that it was late in the evening before she proposed going home. Mrs. Thomas had been drinking some during the afternoon, and begged Miss Webber to remain with her all night, saying that when her husband

came home, she feared he would beat her if she

The girl was finally prevailed upon to remain and it was arranged that she should sleep with Mrs. Thomas. The husband came home a little before 10 o'clock, in a morose and ugly state of mind, and got on a cot in a family room, on which to sleep. All the parties went to bed, and Mrs. Thomas fell asleep almost immediately, but Miss Webber remained awake. In the meantime Thomas had, among other things, remarked that he did not believe any one of the three would be alive in the morning. A short time after retiring, he arose, and approaching the side of the bed or which Miss Webber was lying; commenced taking iberties with her.

The girl resisted, when Thomas drew a dagger, threatened her with death, and dragged her out upon the floor. She was finally enabled to get upon her feet; Thomas, in the meantime, pacing the floor with the dagger in his hand, and frequently approaching his wife's bed. Watching her opportunity Miss Webber grasped the hook on the door, unloosed it, and turning the key in the lock, made a dash for the street, with pothing on her but her night clothes. Thomas sprang after her with the ferocity of a tiger, and caught her by the clothes; striking at her with the dagger. The portion of the garment seized by Thomas fortunately gave away, and he only succeeded in nflicting a slight wound in Miss Webber's shoulder. She then ran up the street, crying watch, and she soon met officer J. Boyle.

Boyle ran to the house, burst open the door. and had approached the cot on which Thomas had again thrown himself, when the musquito ar was suddenly raised, and he received a terrible thrust in the abdomen. Retreating into the street he met another officer, who rushed into the house, and seizing Thomas, was in the act of dragging him out, when Mrs. T. remarked that here was no necessity for striking-him or dragging nim out, as "he was fixed." This was indeed the ase, as the man was breathing his last, having a chastly wound in his abdomen, which perforated the stomach, and which had been inflicted with a broad sheath-knife fully twenty inches in length. This is the knife with which Boyle was probably stabbed, and which Thomas seems to have provided himself with, after the attack on Miss

Owing to the remark, made by Mrs. Thomas it vas thought that she might have killed her husand, and she was accordingly taken into custody. We presume, however, that they will be released, as the coroner's jury decided that Thomas committed suicide. We learn that Boyle's wound will in all probability prove fatal.

PLAYING THE DEAD MAN GAME ON A QUARER LADY.—A Quaker lady of Philadelphia, who had frequently given money to a little girl who said her father was sick and not expected to live, was recently called on by the child, who wore a countenance more wan and sorrowstricken than before, to tell her benefactress that her father was dead; all the money she had received had been expended for a coffin and shroud, and she had nothing left to defray The generous lady gave her \$10, and went among her friends and collected \$8 more for her, and then went with her to her wretched abode, where she found the family wringing their hands and uttering loud lamentations over the body of a man which lay in a coffin placed on two chairs in the centre of the room. The lady, who was unused to such scenes of woe, and was greatly affected by what she saw, hurriedly drew forth her purse, gave a portion of its contents to the little girl, with a promise of future assistance, and hastily left the room. When she reached the feot of the crazy stairs which she had ascended to the qualid apartment above, she discovered that he had discovered that she had forgotten her ourse. She went up again immediately, and s noiselessly as possible, that she might not listurb the sacred grief of the sorrow-stricken amily. What was her surprise and horror on ntering the room to perceive the corpse sithe gold which she had left behind her .-Rochester Advertiser.

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CINCINNATI, November 23,-The storm on Wednesday last sunk sixteen coal boats near half grate Cairo, and one hundred lives were lost. The A heavy gale is prevailing here this morning

ccompanied by snow, rain, aud hail. There was a gale yesterday at Parkersburg. nd no boats could run.

The steamer Rainbow was burnt on Saturlay, and fifty to seventy-five lives were lost. "No party can live by fraud in this country,

nor by schemes and tricks. Even deception and demagoguery have never had but temporary success, to be succeeded by overwhelming defeat; and so, thanks to an overruling Prov-

idence, we hope it will always be.—Democrat,
Then the days of the Democratic party are
numbered, for if ever a party was blackened
with frauds, if ever a party tried to succeed by tricks and schemes instead of any intrinsic merit in its principles, if ever a party refled upon deception and demagoguery as its only means of success, it is the Democratic party.

Louisville Journal.

In Callicoon, New York, two boys had a disoute, which Harry Stype, the oldest, brought on crisis by shooting the other, who died the same day from his wound.

Joseph Case, postmaster at Savannah, Caynga county, New York, has been arrested on a charge of opening letters which came to his office for Mrs. Quackenbush.

Спісасо, November 21.—The Mississippi is full of ice. Navigation north of Dubuque has

ALBANY, November 22 .- The weather here clear and cold, but considerable snow has fallen at Niagara Fails and Buffalo. There is no obstruction yet to navigation on the canal or travel en the railroads. The canals is likely to be open for three or four weeks longer.